

# "Villa Dead or Alive," Wilson's Order to Army; Troops Mass on Border; Ready for Lash To-Day

## GERMANS WIN LINE IN WOOD WEST OF MEUSE

Paris Admits Recapture of Bois des Corbeaux in Battle.

## TROOPS HURLED IN VAIN CHARGE

French Repulse Two Assaults on Douaumont and Vaux.

London, March 10.—Violent German assaults along the whole Verdun front have been in progress during the day, but, with one exception, Paris declares that all have been failures. In the Corbeaux wood, west of the Meuse, the French statement admits that the Germans have recaptured, at heavy cost, the positions they lost there on March 8. West of Douaumont and at Vaux, Paris says, attacks were repulsed.

Berlin, on the other hand, asserts that the Ablain wood and the ridge west of Douaumont were captured and that in the Woivre the German lines have been pushed forward southeast of Damloup. The town of Vaux the Germans still claim to hold, although they admit the recapture of the fort by the French. A supplementary statement issued at the Paris War Office brands the German claims as deliberate falsehoods. At the hour when Berlin was claiming the capture of Vaux it asserted that no attack had even been launched against the fort. It also declares that the Germans have repeatedly made false statements to cover the failure of their operations against Verdun.

Increasing desperation of the attack is seen in Paris to-night. Held at bay for eighteen days before merely the outer defenses of the fortress, the Germans are now hurling great masses of troops on these barriers.

"Notwithstanding losses out of all proportion to their objective," says the Paris statement to-night, "the Germans for their last attack used at least one division, and in the course of the fighting they were able to occupy again part of the Bois des Corbeaux, which we had retaken from them on March 8. Several attacks were repulsed successively by our artillery, infantry and machine gunners, which did considerable execution in the enemy's ranks."

The same violence characterized the assaults on the ridge west of the village of Douaumont and the village of Vaux. In both cases the French artillery did such terrific execution that the attacking columns literally withered under its fire.

"To the east of the Meuse," says Paris, "the enemy twice attacked our trenches to the west of the village of Douaumont. Brought to a stop by our machine gunners and our own fire, the enemy was not able to reach our line at any point."

Vaux Assaults Costly.

"An attack which was prepared against the village of Vaux was stopped by our artillery and could not be carried out."

"It is confirmed that the infantry actions the Germans directed yesterday against the village of Vaux and against our trenches at the foot of the ridge on which Fort Vaux is situated cost them heavy sacrifices."

"In the Woivre the enemy's bombardment, which was energetically repelled by our batteries, has been intense on Dur, Eix, Moulinville, Villers-Sous-Bonchamp and Bonzee."

Further mystery is added to the fighting about the Vaux fort by Berlin's admission of its recapture by the French. Paris has never admitted either its loss or that of the village. The Berlin statement says:

"The French delivered strong counter attacks against our front east and south of the village of Vaux and in the neighborhood of the fort. The French succeeded in again obtaining a firm footing in the armored fort itself. Otherwise their attacks were repulsed with heavy losses."

"On the western bank of the Meuse, during the clearing of Corbeaux Wood and enemy trenches at Bethincourt, we lost 6 officers, 681 men and 11 cannon. Ablain Wood and the ridge west of Douaumont were taken from the enemy after stubborn fighting. In the Woivre Plain we also pushed forward our line."

## Le Grand C. Griswold Killed by Accident

Col. Sage's Chauffeur Held Gun in Fatal Shooting

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Aiken, S. C., March 10.—Le Grand C. Griswold, New York broker and clubman, was shot and killed here this afternoon by the accidental discharge of his gun at the conclusion of a day's shooting. The gun was in the hands of Colonel H. W. Sage's chauffeur when, just as Mr. Griswold was climbing into his machine, the entire load of 168 bird-shot was discharged into his side.

Mr. Griswold was about to return to town with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Colonel and Mrs. Sage and Frank H. Hitchcock, of the Aiken winter colony, when the accident occurred. Colonel Sage lifted Mr. Griswold into his machine and drove rapidly to Aiken, where he was treated at the home of Dr. E. S. Cross. Although but a few minutes had been consumed in the drive, Mr. Griswold was dead before his clothing could be removed.

Mr. Griswold was married, was a member of the Union League Club and was graduated from Princeton in 1903. His home was at 23 West Forty-eighth Street. He was a member of the firm of Potts & Griswold, with offices at 15 Broad Street.

## WOMAN WINS BATTLE OVER ICE AND DISEASE

Crosses Perilous Floes to Find Physician Snowbound.

Greenport, Long Island, March 10.—Delayed by floating ice fields in Gardiner's Bay, Mrs. George Dickinson, of Shelter Island, suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis, despaired yesterday for a time of reaching this port alive.

She was advised that her only chance lay in an operation. The Eastern Long Island Hospital, across the bay, was her only recourse. The danger of crossing in such weather was thought to be less than the peril of delay. Dr. Ernest A. Gallant was called by telephone from Manhattan and asked to meet Mrs. Dickinson at the hospital.

The trip, which should have consumed less than an hour, seemed endless to the patient, as her sufferings increased. Huge cakes of ice added to the delay, and the boat was being carried to sea, when an oyster steamer pulled alongside. When the captain learned that a woman patient was aboard he gave orders to steam ahead of the vessel. The oyster steamer pushed through the ice, making a lane through which the other boat followed.

When Mrs. Dickinson arrived here yesterday afternoon it was learned that Dr. Gallant was snowbound in a long Island train. He did not arrive until late in the evening, and the operation was performed at midnight.

It was said at the hospital to-day that Mrs. Dickinson would recover.

## REPORTS RUMANIA READY TO ENTER WAR

"Cologne Gazette" Hears Army Is Mobilized to Aid Allies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 10.—A Geneva dispatch to the "Daily Express" quotes the "Cologne Gazette" as declaring that the Rumanian army, numbering from 400,000 to 500,000 men, with 600 modern guns, 200 machine guns and 18,000 cavalry, is now completely mobilized. There is no longer any doubt, the "Gazette" declares, that Rumania is ready to enter the war on the side of the Allies, and the move is imminent.

## THE PEACE SHIP OF THE WORLD

(To Marjorie.)  
By Captain Jack Crawford.

Inspired by the enthusiastic meeting at the Hippodrome, March 5.

Oh, God of Lincoln, Washington,  
Of Jackson, Grant and Lee,  
Bless from above this gift of love.

For the good ship Marjorie;  
Let the children sing their gifts they bring.  
With banner of love unfurled,  
And we pray to Thee, "Let this good ship be  
The Peace Ship of the World!"

Chorus—  
Then hip-hip-hip for the Battleship!  
And it's hip-hip hurray,  
For the gallant crew and the children, too,  
And the coming of "The Day"

When war shall cease, and the world have peace,  
And Old Glory fly unfurled  
From the Marjorie, as she sails the sea—  
The Peace Ship of the World!

"In time of peace prepare for war,"  
But the reign of war shall cease,  
For we'll bar the gates of Old World hates,  
With the Law of Lasting Peace;  
And firm in this Law, that knows no flaw,  
With the flag of Love unfurled,  
We'll dedicate and consecrate  
The Peace Ship of the World!

(Copyrighted by Captain Jack Crawford.)  
Marjorie's Battleship Fund now stands:  
Total to date.....\$1,654.58  
Number of contributors.....22,351  
(List of to-day's contributors will be found on page 6.)

## TO GIVE CITY P. S. C.'S WORK

Thompson Urges That It Direct All Transit Construction.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Within the next two weeks the Thompson committee will submit a preliminary report to the Legislature recommending that the supervision of the building of transit facilities be taken from the Public Service Commission and lodged with the city authorities.

Whether a bill incorporating this idea is submitted at the same time has not yet been determined. A public meeting to which all interested in transit matters in this city are invited will be held Friday in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

Senator Thompson announced the committee's intentions after an executive session yesterday afternoon. He said that he hoped Mayor Mitchell would attend the public meeting, and if he did he would hear his first replies from those who intend to appear.

He said should be filed with the committee not later than Thursday noon. "The city," said Senator Thompson, "has been engaged in transit construction for some time. All this work, done with the city's money, is under the supervision of the Public Service Commission, a body appointed by the Governor and over which the city has no control. This situation the city spending its millions and yet having no voice in the supervision of the work this money is spent on—is a condition that is wrong in theory and in practice."

The Senator then outlined the three methods the committee had under consideration for altering this situation. One was to give complete control to the Board of Estimate. This, he explained, would practically result in giving every voter a voice in the supervision of the transit work.

Whitney Testifies.

The second plan was to give the jurisdiction to the five Borough Presidents. This, he said, would make certain that the outlying sections in Queens, The Bronx and Richmond would receive a square deal.

A third plan was to create a body consisting of a representative from each borough, to be appointed either by the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Estimate. This last idea, he added, was not yet worked out and was merely a suggestion.

Answering the only argument he said had been advanced against the contemplated change—"It is bad policy to swap horses in crossing a stream"—Senator Thompson remarked that the Public Service Commission's personnel had been changed and that no harm had resulted.

The committee left the trail of the "yellow pup" or slush fund yesterday to

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## 200 MEXICANS CROSS BORDER, KILL RANCHER.

Bisbee, Ariz., March 10.—An American rancher was killed to-night, when a band of approximately 200 Mexican bandits crossed the border southeast of Osborne Junction, Ariz., according to reports reaching here to-night.

Many head of livestock were killed or driven off by the bandits, it was stated.

## WEEKS SPIED ON BY DETECTAPHONE

Prosecutor's Secrets in Osborne Case Overheard for Days.

District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County paused in the midst of his preparation for the trial of Thomas Mott Osborne yesterday to search for the individual who slipped a detectaphone into his private office in White Plains when he was not looking.

At last accounts he had not found him, nor had he discovered how it was that with the office guarded night and day by deputy sheriffs the ever present ear was installed.

Two young men and a young woman, whom Sheriff Wiesendanger and a deputy found in an office on another floor of the Realty Building, where Mr. Weeks has his office, said they had been employed by the Val O'Farrell Detective Agency to take down all conversations touching on and appertaining to the Osborne case. They did not, however, know when the instrument was installed or who installed it.

"It was there when Guy B. Biddinger, of the O'Farrell Detective Agency, sent us to take down what came over the wire," they told Mr. Weeks and his assistant, William J. Fallon, through whose office the wire ran. More than that they could not or would not tell.

They gave their names to Mr. Weeks as Theresa Osgood, daughter of Boston, and now of 17 West 115th Street; Joseph Meitlich and William J. Melinger, of 130 Nassau Street, New York City. After they had been questioned each was given a subpoena and told to be in White Plains on Monday, when Mr. Osborne is to go on trial on an indictment charging perjury.

Osborne Makes Denial.

Mr. Osborne last night said that he had hired no one and had authorized no one to put a detectaphone into the District Attorney's office. So said George Gordon, Battle, Huntington W. Merchant and Judge M. J. Treney of his counsel.

"I never saw a detectaphone in my life," said Mr. Osborne.

Val O'Farrell refused to discuss the matter beyond denying in the most positive terms that Mr. Osborne had retained him.

According to the story told in the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon by Mr. Weeks, the detectaphone was found behind a bookcase in his private office on the top floor of the Realty Building. From there it was led to the outer wall, and thence to Room 504, on the fifth floor. On the door of this office was the sign, "Public Stenographers, English and Foreign. Private Entrance, No. 316." In this suite the two men stenographers and Miss Osgood were found.

There were also four stenographers' notebooks, which Mr. Weeks' stenographer said contain verbatim reports of conversations between members of the District Attorney's staff and convicts and between Mr. Weeks and his aides relative to the Osborne case. There were also typewriters, and other paraphernalia usually found in a public stenographer's office.

One of the conversations taken was between Assistant District Attorney Fallon and the father of James Connolly, a convict who was a witness before the grand jury. In that conversation as transcribed, Mr. Fallon is quoted as saying: "All we want this boy to do is to tell the truth." Another was between the District Attorney and James Harvey, a convict who accused about twenty others of immorality. This referred to a trip by Harvey to Comstock to identify, if possible, a man with a black sweater.

Both stenographers, questioned yesterday, said that the matter obtained did not seem to be worth much. It was more in violation of the state's side of the investigation. They said they were told they would get lots of sensational matter from the investigation.

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## VILLA MOVING TO MASSACRE 500 MORMONS

Colony of Americans at Casas Grandes in Grave Danger.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Columbus, N. M., March 10.—Francisco Villa, with the Mexican bandit army whose raid on Columbus was beaten off by the 13th United States Cavalry with severe losses last Thursday, is now reported by various American scouts to be moving rapidly westward toward the Casas Grandes River, with the object of massacring the colony of 500 American Mormons at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

Villa is believed here to have left the Mormons unmolested on his northward expedition to allay suspicions as to his plans.

Small hope is felt that General Bertani will be able to bring help to the Mormons, as the cavalry force of 500 he commands is stationed at Palomas, 100 miles distant over a broken, roadless country. Ten trains, containing 2,000 men, left Chihuahua City this afternoon to act as railway patrols and train guards, General Gavira said.

American military authorities are impatient for orders to cross the border and assail the bandit leader before he has time to retreat further into the interior of Chihuahua. With plenty of cavalrymen available to-night, Colonel Slocum and his officers were convinced an order to cross the line now would mean a quick disposition of Villa.

In response to the urgent request of Colonel H. J. Slocum, late to-day, three companies of the 1st Battalion of the 20th Infantry were ordered to Columbus from Victoria, N. M., thirty-two miles west. The battalion only arrived in Victoria from El Paso at dawn to-day under command of Major William Sample. One company remains at Victoria.

Carranza Troops on Scene.

Twelve hundred Carranza troops, flying a black and white flag to distinguish them so that American soldiers would not mistake them for bandits, reached Palomas, six miles south of the border from Columbus, late to-day. It is believed to be their intention to assist the American troops in the pursuit of Villa.

The disposition of the troops of the Carranza government in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora within the last twenty-four hours indicates that a concerted effort had been started to corner Villa in Northwest Chihuahua.

General Calles, at Agua Prieta, said he had disposed his forces along the railroad from Nacozari to guard the mountain passes through which Villa and his forces might be expected to pass westward into Sonora.

Trap Closing on Bandits.

General Calles, with 200 mounted men, moved eastward from Agua Prieta, aiming to secure that side of the trap which is being laid to capture the outlawed chieftain to the east. Two detachments of mounted men from the forces of General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez are reported moving in conjunction with Calles's troops to complete the eastern side of the net. The forces of General Gutierrez, of Chihuahua, were guarding against a southward move.

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## CARRANZA REGRETS U. S. INVASION.

Douglas, Ariz., March 10.—According to information from a reliable source received here to-night, General Carranza replied as follows to a telegram sent to him by General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, asking the First Chief of the de facto Mexican government for an expression of opinion on the act of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa:

"I am very sorry that conditions are such that the United States deems it necessary to take action of which you have advised me."

Wilson Takes Week-End Vacation.

Washington, March 10.—President Wilson left Washington late to-night, with Mrs. Wilson, on the Mayflower for a week-end trip down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. He plans to be away until Monday morning unless unusual developments in the Mexican situation necessitate his earlier return.

The Mayflower's wireless will keep the President in constant touch with the pursuit of Villa and his band, by American soldiers. During his trip the President will consider going before Congress next week, and if he decides to do so he will prepare a message on the Mexican situation.

## War Staff Gives Funston Free Hand to Take Villa

Secretary Baker Confers with President on Plans for Pursuit—May Spread Dagnet Over Northern Mexico to Capture Bandit.

Washington, March 10.—Indications to-night were that the carrying out of President Wilson's order that American troops reënter Mexico to capture or kill Villa and his band would be left to the man on the ground, Major General Frederick Funston. After a late conference with the President, Secretary Baker announced that no invasion of Mexico in force was contemplated; that the troops would be sent to disperse or capture the raiders, and would be withdrawn immediately when their work was done or when the de facto government was able to insure peace along the border.

Officers of the General Staff began at once the preparation of instructions for General Funston in accordance with this announcement. Their purpose was not revealed. Earlier in the day General Funston had suggested that the plans for troop movements across the border be kept secret. He desired to add the element of surprise to his weapons for avenging the murder of Americans at Columbus. General Funston also urged that cavalry be sent to replace the mounted force he might withdraw from border patrol duty to form the expeditionary column or columns. Steps to comply with this request were taken at the War Department.

War Staff Begins Work.

Whatever additional troops may be needed will be ordered promptly to the border. Officials of the department and Secretary Baker himself worked far into the night on details of possible troop movements, supplies and the like. The Secretary's call at the White House followed a busy day at the War Department. The machinery of the General Staff was set in motion immediately after President Wilson's decision to hunt down the raiders was announced at the close of the Cabinet meeting. The War Plans Committee assembled

and went over the situation. Little detailed information as to the immediate situation on the Mexican side of the border is available here. Such matters are under the jurisdiction of General Funston, who has his own intelligence officer. The committee quickly reached the conclusion, it is understood, that Funston must be left unhampered to work out the problem of pursuing the bandit. Such a plan, it was said, is necessary, and at the same time to secure American border towns and ranches against repetitions of the Columbus raid.

The committee also assembled facts and figures in relation to a possible decision to sweep the whole of Northern Mexico with a military dragnet, which the latter States of Chihuahua and Sonora indicate he has 5,000. Villa is understood, however, to be short of arms and ammunition which may prove an important factor in the struggle to corner him.

Whether Villa will concentrate his followers or continue to evade pursuit in scattered bands can only be guessed. Department officials realize, however, that the raid of Chihuahua may include a territory approximately 400 miles long and as many wide. In any of these 160,000 square miles Villa might operate with a certain knowledge of every trail and waterhole.

Villa always has shown a preference through his years of outlawry for the mountains that parallel the boundary line of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora when forced to retreat. There is reason to believe that he is now

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## FUNSTON WILL SEND BIG FORCE ACROSS LINE

President Determined Outlaws Shall Be Exterminated.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Washington, March 10.—With instructions to take Francisco Villa and his 3,000 bandits dead or alive, United States troops were ordered across the Mexican border to-day by President Wilson.

These troops, under the direction, possibly under the leadership, of Major General Funston, who brought to a close the insurrection in the Philippines by the capture, single-handed, of Aguinaldo, will be in pursuit of the Mexican outlaws before to-morrow evening, it is expected.

On General Carranza himself depends in great measure whether this punitive expedition to clear Northern Mexico of bandit bands, over which Carranza has shown he has no control, shall grow into a general intervention or occupation of the Southern Republic by an American force.

Carranza Silent on Order.

General Carranza, in a telegram to the State Department, expressed regret at the Columbus massacre, but made no comment on the proposal to send American troops to hunt down the bandits.

President Wilson seriously considered before Congress to-day to expand his action in sending troops into Mexico after Villa, but decided against the step for fear the impression might be created that a general invasion was planned. He will not address Congress on the subject unless the necessity for further important steps develop.

Would Incur a Blockade.

Intervention in Mexico, it is stated at the War Department, would mean mobilization of all regular troops within the United States, the calling out of the militia in the border States and a naval blockade of Mexican ports. It is possible also that troops will be landed at Guaymas if Villa is found to have fled in the direction of the Yaqui Valley with the idea of stirring up the Indians.

In event of intervention expeditions would be sent to the interior of Mexico from several border points, and a landing probably would be made at Vera Cruz to establish a base there.

The Administration maintains officially, however, the position that the proposed expedition in no way jeopardizes the relations of the two countries. Numerous precedents are pointed to.

The President told Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day that he was invoking the principle of a treaty signed in 1890, which gave the United States and Mexico the reciprocal right to pursue "savage Indians" across the border.

It is generally believed the President is straining this point. The treaty was in effect only one year, and many officials say it is a long stretch of the imagination to call the Villa band, consisting mainly of civilized rebels, "savage Indians."

Sending of an expedition to "get Villa" was decided on at the Cabinet meeting this morning, which had before it a dispatch from General Funston confirming the news that Colonel Slocum already had sent troops across the border. Almost without debate the Cabinet decided that only one course could honorably be taken—to follow up Colonel Slocum's action with an invasion in force. Orders were sent to the War Department immediately to make all necessary preparations for an expedition to go after Villa and take him dead or alive.

President Makes Statement.

President Wilson authorized the following statement:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa, with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays."

"This can be done, and will be done, in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico, and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

Army officials declared that it would be the height of folly to send a force into Mexico on any mission without envisaging the likelihood of meeting opposition from the government forces as well as the rebels.

Following an earnest plea from General

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